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+ 2.2 cents. Professor Moore gives the percentage change of 1905 over the preceding year as + 25.29 per cent. This is certainly spurious accuracy. Further, why should correlation coefficients for twenty pairs of items be given to thousandths when the probable error would affect the hundredths place? There appears to be no reason for stating coefficients of correlation to three places in economics other than that such is the usage in biology. Certainly, our conclusions are not based on the digit in the thousandths place. Where the original data are admittedly rough, as they are in this case, such refinements in computations are excessive. They create suspicion of rather than confidence in the results. In the present case these excesses of computation are not the basis of false conclusions.

Forecasting the Yield and Price of Cotton is an admirable piece of work. Professor Moore has demonstrated his thesis.

WARREN M. PERSONS.

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NEW BOOKS

ELDERTON, W. P. *Frequency curves and correlation. Addendum, with diagram, and errata.* (London: Layton. 1917. Pp. 22. 1s. 6d.)

RUGG, H. O. *Statistical methods applied to education; a textbook for students of education in the quantitative study of school problems.* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1917. Pp. 410. \$2.)

The Canada year book 1916-17. (Ottawa: Census and Statistics Office. 1917. Pp. 720. \$1.)

Official year book of the Commonwealth of Australia, containing authoritative statistics for the period, 1901-1916, and corrected statistics for the period 1788 to 1900. (Melbourne: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. 1917. Pp. xl, 1198.)

Statistical year book, Province of Quebec. (Quebec: Provincial Secretary's Department, Bureau of Statistics. 1917. Pp. xi, 555.)

Statistical year book of the Kingdom of Siam, 1916. (Bangkok: Department of Commerce and Statistics, Ministry of Finance. 1917. Pp. 285.)

Resumen anual de estadística municipal, ano XIV, 1916. (Montevideo: Direccion de Censo y Estadística. 1917. Pp. 351.)